tion of operation theatre etc. Private participation is also there in the implementation of specific programmes for the control of Malaria, Water Borne Diseases etc.

(c) and (d) Associations of India Doctors who have migrated to U.S.A/U.K, are collaborating with the Medical Council of India, by extending support for Continuing Medical Education Programmes, Medical Equipments etc. Further proposals for setting up Hospitals and Health care facilities with Foreign Investment including from Non-Resident Indians are considered and approved by the Foreign investment Promotion Board, within the Policy Guidelines laid down.

NACO Clarification on Transmission of AIDS Through Pin-Prick

1109. SHRI K.M. KHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National AIDS Control Organisation has clarified that H.I.V. cannot be transmitted through a pin-prick;

(b) if so, the details thereof with circumstances responsible for such clarification;

(c) whether Government propose to ask the NACO that clarification furnished by them is applicable to pin-prick to be conducted by needles of all variety;

(d) whether Government propose to give wide publicity to such clarification in all Government/private hospitals of country during including through media; and

(e) if so, the details there of and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI): (a) Yes, Sir. The National AIDS Control Organisation has issued a press release clarifying that HIV/AIDS cannot be transmitted through a Pin-Prick. This clarification was brought out in all Newspapers.

(b) This clarification was necessitated due to repeated reports in Newspapers about the rumour that the people were being pricked by a pin contaminated with HIV virus in crowded public places and a general scare was created due to these pin-pricks.

(c) The clarification explained about the differences in pin-Pricks and sharing of needless.

(d) and (e) These guidelines based on these clarifications have been issued to Government and Private Hospitals from time to time and Medical Practitioners are fully aware of the Models of Transmission of HIV. Publicity through Print and Electronic media has also been done.

क्षय रोग के मरीजों की संख्या में तीव्र वृद्धि

1110. **श्री बरजिन्दर सिंह:**
श्री बलवन्त सिंह रामूवालिया:

क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने कि कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि क्षय रोगियों की संख्या 140 लाख तक पहुंच चुकी है और आज यह एक भीतक बीमारी का रूप ले चुकी है जिसके कारण प्रति मिनट एक भारतीय की मौत हो रही है;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इस संबंध में सरकार को क्या जानकारी है;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने देश में इस रोग के फैलने के कारणों की जानकारी प्राप्त की है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) सरकार ने क्षय रोग को फैलने से रोकने के लिए क्या तात्कालिक उपाय किए हैं?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री दलित एजिलमलाई): (क) जी हां।

(ख) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) क्षय रोग एक संक्रामक रोग है जो माइकोबैक्टिरियम ट्यूबमर कुलोसिस से स्पूटम पॉजीटिव रोगी के वायु के माध्यम से फैलता है।

(घ) राष्ट्रीय क्षय रोग नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत 449 जिला क्षय रोग केन्द्र और 330 क्षय रोग क्लीनिक स्थापित किए गए हैं जो लोगों को रोग नैदानिक और उपचार संबंधी सुविधाएं निःशुल्क प्रदान करते हैं। देश में

47500 क्षय रोग पलंग है। 292 जिला क्षयरोग केन्द्रों में अल्पकालिक रसायन चिकित्सा उपचार शुरू किया गया है।

85 प्रतिशत रोग-मुक्ति (स्वास्थ्य) दर प्राप्त करने की दृष्टि से लगभग 20 मिलियन आबादी में संशोधित राष्ट्रीय क्षय रोग नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वित किया गया है। विश्व बैंक की सहायता से यह संशोधित कार्यनीति देश के 102 जिलों में कार्यान्वित की जाएगी। अन्य 203 अल्पकालिक रसायन चिकित्सा जिलों को संशोधित कार्यनीति को अपनाने के लिए एक परवर्ती उपाय के रूप में सुदृढ़ किया जाएगा।

Shortage of Blood Following Supreme Court Judgement

1111. SHRI KRISHAN KUMAR BIRLA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the anticipated shortage in the availability of blood during the year in view of the coming into force from January, 1998 the Supreme Court's judgement of 1996 banning the acceptance of blood from the professional donors;

(b) whether the Supreme Court had given two years' time before the enforcement of the judgement to establish an infrastructure by the Government which could meet the blood crisis that could emerge as a consequence thereof; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI): (a) There is no reported shortage of blood in the country due to the banning of professional Blood Donation from January, 1998. However, there is overall shortage of Blood in the Country. State Governments UT Administration have been asked to take suitable action to overcome the shortage of Blood by Voluntary Blood Donation.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) For generating Blood through Voluntary Blood Donation Programme, Government of India have taken a number of steps, as per statement attached.

Statement

Promotion of Voluntary Blood Donation

For generating blood through voluntary blood donation programme, Government of India have taken a number of steps as follows:

1. A campaign has been launched for motivating people for donating blood voluntarily through specially developed TV spots telecast through Doordarshan at suitable intervals during prime time.

2. Messages are broadcast on voluntary blood donation through Times FM channel in one of their music programmes.

3. National AIDS Control Organisation with the help of Central Health Education Bureau have developed proto-type Information Education and Communication material for one to one communication on Voluntary Blood Donation Programme in the form of folders, posters and stickers and the same have been given to various states and UTs for used and reproduction in local languages.

4. National Council for Science and Technology Communication (Department of Science and Technology, Government of India) have initiated a pilot project for generating voluntary blood donation in 50 selected cities, with a view to fill up the gap between demand and availability of blood through voluntary donations.

The specific objectives of the project being.

(a) To address existing myths, misinformation and inhibitions